Congress and the Southern States.

The propositions about to be submitted by the Reconstruction Committee, already published and which were received by telegraph, should they turn out to be correctly reported, shut the doors of reconstruction and reunion for the present, and compel us to turn from the Congress of the United States to the people they assume to represent. The propositions reported are in such close keeping with the legislation which has characterized the present Congress, and the intimations thrown out by the members of the Reconstruction Committee, that we can hardly expect better or more honorable terms.

The propositions proposed as a consideration, precedent to our readmission, are: 1st. The Constitution of the United States must be so amended ments. as hereafter no State shall make any discrimination in its laws or Constitution on account of color. 2d. July 4th, 1876, negroes must have the right to vote. 3d. Representation between 1866 and 1878, provided negroes are allowed to vote. Upon these conditions the Southern States are to be allowed made all parties an unit with you and with us. I fought is extending to another. representation, if their representatives can take the feelings naturally arising out of our condition, but pothe test oath.

terms upon which the States are to be re-admitted, whether a liberal nationality shall be sought for, whereby they will not and cannot be accepted, if the poor the asperities of the two sections shall be smoothed to a priviledge is permitted to us to accept or reject them. It may be, and probably is, idle to talk of question of perpetual, hereditary, undying hatred, or of what we will and will not do, as our choice in these can have but one choice. You have the power unquesmatters seem not to concern the legislative authori- tionably to fix the fate of the people. How will you exerties. We must form a part of the United States we have no alternative but to submit to any measures you either as equal States or as dependencies, and which it is to be, is a matter for the decision of the Government.

course made groundless the fears, expressed by President Lincoln, that the South would not send Representatives to Congress, but to-day she is in no better condition than if she had not sent them. The ardor and enthusiasm of the Southern people have been greatly cooled by the manner in which it has been received by the fanatics, who now control Congress. We feel that since our sincere and honest efforts to submit to all the requisites for re-admission, and our compliance with all the tests of loyalty, have only brought calumny upon us, tant political question of the day, I send you a copy of a and have been responded to by offers, the accept- speech made by me to the negroes here on the 26th of July last, while the cauldron was still simmering. These ance of which would be dishonorable, that it is opinions are considered very Neral even by some of your impossible for us to satisfy the unreasonable de-mands of the party now in power, and in utter hopelessness and despondency begin to subside into a passiveness in regard to the efforts now being made for the restoration of the Union.

Our earnest endeavors for the promotion of peace and union between the sections have been which the whites have, except the right to vote and sit on met with a rebuff at the hands of Congress. Our desire to reserve the prosperity of the country Do you think it absolutely necessary to the welfare of the Government to force perfect equality upon the people, has found no sympathy from them. [Nay, the cheerfulness and alacrity with which we accepted the terms prescribed for our admission have been tions put to Gen. Lee (God bless him) that the social osconstrued into unseemly fear and greedy desire for place, and have been responded to by renewed ty? Is it not both natural and creditable in us at present demands. Our quiet and ready acceptance has Some of the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau are deadly served only to whet their animosity and exactions, affection than any class of men among us. They write, until now, they seem determined to limit recriminate between the whites and blacks; or, in other words, by Constitutional amendments and and insuited your people? legislative enactments, to break down all distinctions, social and political, on account of color.

From this dark and unsatisfactory picture, we proper influence of the righteousness and justice not only our own welfare so much depends, but | ment as yourself, but I belong to no party. upon which rests the best interests of the entire as frankly as it has been written, if your public duties will country—to this final and supreme tribunal. The permit. great conservative gains shown by the elections in New Hampshire and Connecticut have been followed by much more promising results in the local Alfred M. Waddell, Esq., elections in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio.

We should not despond, but strengthen the hands of the President not only by a cheerful com- my reply to your favor of the 17th, the receipt of which pliance with laws, but by a firm and determined gave me much pleasure. You were not probably aware, assertion of our rights. While we have much to that you were addressing the most outspoken, if not absolutely the most extreme Radical of the House. Such is to be entailed upon the country. fear and justly, from a non-compliance with our lawful duties, we have nothing to hope from a solutely the most extreme Radical of the House. Such is my recognized position; yet no man can be more anxious lawful duties, we have nothing to hope from a thin I to forget every fact of the past, the recollection of than I to forget every fact of the past, the recollection of and honor, without which we would be undeser-Union, have not departed from us.

Relief to the South. The Baltimore Sun, in copying our article in reference to the distribution of funds for the relief of North Carolina, remarks that "the probabilities are that the Governors of the different South- last war with England to the firing on Sumter. ern States will be looked to to a large extent in of either of our roof-trees, I would gladly discuss these distributing the relief to needy districts, while in many instances, through personal agency here in Baltimore, individuals will be aided and relieved believed by the interval of the relief to needy districts, while in questions with you, but on paper we cannot do it.

Our positions, differing so widely, are equally beset with difficulties. Neither side are free from prejudices.

The case of Medora is the murder of Margare on specific knowledge of their wants in all the naminity comes as a share to de. A the name of their wants in all the region which cost so many hun-States, especially in those nearest to our own. The dred thousands of lives, and so many thousand millions eight or ten thousand dollars donated so promptly ment of its cause and an adequate guarantee against its to Georgia, in supplies of food for the general re- repetition. This suggestion makes the "animus" of the lief, is sent to the Governor of that State, and lude merely to disabuse your mind as to the personal doubtless such will be necessarily the case in re- character of inquiries upon that question. Our late war gard to other distant States. In Alabama there ceded it. It was in truth, a struggle between two orders is danger of starvation, as well as in Georgia. -Judge Wythe, a prominent and highly respect- the phrase, an "irrepressible conflict." Your system reed citizen of Guntersville, Alabama, repre- quired the repression of the interact and aspirations of the laboring people, who always must be numerically the sents the condition of his section as pitiable mass of the people. It was not consonant with that of other lands, and engendered modes of thought and purto the extreme. Three cases of actual starvation have already occurred and hundreds must perish closely supervised your press, that your booksellers were if relief is not speedily afforded. The people ask so cautious as to the publications they admitted to their catalogues, and that strangers other than those who aconly for bread. The probate judge of Marshall cepted, or professed to accept, your most extreme opinions county, W. T. May, makes a statement even more stimulated by every means—free schools—free libraries startling. He asserts that the number is not less scientific institutions with lectures to apprentices, &c., than two thousand one hundred and eighty- lowliest among us. women, children and infirm men. Not twenty persons in the whole country have the means this is the case no longer, for there was a large infusion more than adequate to their wants. We see that of colored people seated miscellaneously in the two last at Cincinnatti a generous movement has been public assemblages I attended in Philadelphia. Unlike made in behalf of the Alabama sufferers, and their all the world, and welcomed every new contributor or conwants will doubtless receive attention here also."

We publish to-day an Act to establish Workhouses and Houses of Correction in the several counties, being the last of the acts known as the Freedmen's Code. As a special term of our County Court assembles to-day, we respectfully ject. It is our hope that you will grapple with and solve the great problem submitted to you by the authors of the call their attention to this important act, for there is no point in the State where the erection of a Workhouse is more needed than in Wilmington. We cannot afford to support in idleness the large number of persons who are now confined in our jail-the number rather increasing than diminish-

extreme Radical of the House," his views will be ces, great as they are, would be easy of solution. With of interest to our readers. Nothing better than the perusal of his letter can so well inform our people of the width of the political gulf which divides us from these Radicals. May He who holds the destinies of nations in the hollow of his hand so temper the spirit of the northern people, that the political power now held by them shall not be used for the degradation of the South and the ruin of the country:

WILMINGTON, April 17, 1866. HON. W. D. KELLEY,

SIR :- I have recently received copies of several able speeches, delivered by you on important questions, for which you will please receive my respectful acknowledg-

I understand that you will be pleased to hear truthful utterances from the South, and therefore I take the liberty of addressing you. I am not, however, a public man, exwhat I say to you do not wish to be so considered .-When parties existed at the South it was my fortune, having been educated a Whig, to be in the minority and between the fires of extremists North and South. The war litically my views are as they were, and are not in sympathy with men or measures of the violent, revolutionary type It is hardly necessary to say, that if such be the anywhere. It seems to me that the question now is, whether these same sectional unities shall continue, or lasting peace and amity. Between the two, a good man cise it? We have no voice in the national councils, and day become a part of the great Republic. The people here generally feel very little interest in the proceedings President Johnson's patriotic and conciliatory of Congress; they do not read the debates. They say We have done all that has been required of us and are disposed to obey the authority set over us, but we cannot because we are conquered, say the past never was. We cannot believe, though we may be forced to allow, that the slaves whom we have held are politically and socially our equals. We cannot bless the human hands that smite Is this disloyalty? If so, we are all disloyal. There is no good in the discussion of past politics. The question is, shall we be friends or enemies? The spirit of the conqueror may prompt him to say, "I care not!" but the statesman does not so speak. I certainly do not wish to be considered as complaining of those in authority; for, aside from the unmanliness of such a thing, it would be grossly an evidence of my individual opinions on the most imporown party, and possibly they may obtain after awhile, but

The animus of the Southern people seems to be an element in the reconstruction plan of Congress. It is not unnatural that we should desire to know what your animus toward us is. Are you determined to force perfect negro equality upon us when you do not recognize it at home? The Legislature of North Carolina gives them every right a jury. Individually, I do not object to a qualified suffrage for all, but the vast majority are against it bitterly. against their wishes? I say nothing about Constitutional objections. That is a matter of law, this of feelingwhich, as a statesman, you cannot defend. I see by questracism practiced towards U. S. officers is lugged into the account against us. What has that to do with our lovalenemies of our people, and are doing more to produce disand publish at the North, most villainous slanders concerning us, and still they expect social courtesies from us. admission to such States as shall agree not to dis- If the South had overrun the North, would Confederate officers in gray uniforms have been welcomed into the bosoms of your families while they occupied your houses no rivalry, no competition, and conclude that they will

Since the fortunes of war have decided that but one Government shall exist in the territory between Canada and Mexico, I am honestly desirous to see that Government established upon perpetual foundations. As long as it affords to me and mine protection, I shall yield it a gladly turn. We look to the President and the faithful obedience, and strive to discharge all the obligations it imposes upon me; and I believe this is the universal sentiment. We wish to cultivate amicable relations of his policy upon the people. And we do not with all; but if our loyalty is to be tested, not by be faith fulness with which we discharge our obligations ascitizens, think we flatter ourselves in admitting we see some but by our personal affection for our conquerors, we canhope in referring the great issue between the not stand the test. As a man, you ought to honor this frankness. Will you, as a politician, give us proper credit President and the Radicals—an issue upon which for it? I believe that I am, to-day, as loyal to the Govern-I trust you will pardon this long letter, and answer it

Very respectfully ALFRED M. WADDELL.

Washington, D. C., April 22, 1866.

DEAR SIR: In the hope of receiving your remarks of July 26th, which I fear have miscarried, I have delayed when penning your frank and thoroughly manly letter.

which is calculated to continue those "sectional enmities" truckling fear and servile surrender of civil and which plunged us into war and made that war so ineffably political rights, which the President declares we sanguinary. You sadly misapprehend the men of my type and the people of the North generally, when you think are entitled to. Let us then appeal from the dis-honorable terms proposed by Congress, to the peo-wish to force you to allow that the slaves you have held are your equals, socially and politically, or that we desire ple of the North, and that this appeal may be reto force perfect negro equality upon you when we do not
sponded to favorably, let us show by our conduct recognize it at home. The Civil Rights Bill is of universal application. I will enclose you a paragraph showing that we are not only loyal and desirous of restor- its effect in Indiana, and I have advised the colored men ing friendly relations and building up the permanent prosperity of the country, but that our pride | that they have the right to ride in our street cars, to raise the question under that act. Social equality, my dear sir, is the result of taste and affinities, and classes in social ving the blessings to be enjoyed from a restored life are as well defined in the two most (philosophically) democratic States, Vermont and Massachusetts, as they are anywhere in the South. Nor does the possession of equal political rights ensure political equality. It does but render it possible. Will, energy, intellect and the power of combination are the secrets of power. Nothing in history so forcibly illustrates the fact that a compact minority may rule a free republic as that the extreme men

of the South controlled the country from the close of the

Could we sit together for an afternoon under the shade of dollars ought not to terminate without the extinguishwas more clearly a contest for ideas, than any that preof civilization, between which, existing under one popular government as they did, there was, much as we dislike quired the repression of the intellect and aspirations of poses at variance with them. Thus it was that you so

&c., &c.—the intellectual aspirations and enterprise of the In deference to your interests, it is true, we fostered a prejudice which excluded those who were not white. But you, we sought the largest interchange of thought with tribution to our literature, science, art, or practical affairs. Cannot this difference be removed? Ought it not to be removed? Would not all be blessed by its removal? And can it be done while we ignore the manhood of the colored citizens of the country? Remember, dear sir, that they are more than four sevenths of the people of South Carolina, and are in the majority by more than 100,000 in Mississippi. It is not our wish to control you on this subof so adjusting the final terms of peace as to prevent a

were so unwelcome among you. On the other hand we

recurrence of the war from the same cause. I have not answered your propositions. Perhaps I could not do it; but I have written frankly as to a dear countryman who was unjustly estranged. You will pard on the length of this, when I tell you that the constant assault and battery, and be en sentenced to one month imprisonment in the County Jail.

After the trial had taken place about sixty children,

We surrender our editorial space to-day for the following correspondence between Mr. A. M. Waddell, of this city, and the Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, member of Congress from the city of Philadelphia. As Mr. Kelley claims for himself to be fuence the opinions of their neighborhoods, confer freely "the most outspoken, if not absolutely the most and accord to each other patriotic purposes, our differen-

Yours, very truly, WM. D. KELLEY.

The Cost of Radicalism.

If the South erred in attempting to secede from the Northern States, she felt that the punishment received had certainly been equal to the crime committed. But even if the dominant party North thought differently in this matter, the peothat the policy dictated by wisdom, if not of mercy, would be adopted. This hope has been crushed. The uncertainty and doubt which enveloped our future upon the surrender of our arms has ver county, assembled at the Court House, yesterday, for rather increased than diminished. One year has the purpose of revising the taxes levied for county purpobeen lost in the political adjustment necessary for ses at a special term of the County Court, held recently. the restoration of the Union, and its effects upon being a majority of the Justices present. In consequence cept so far as my profession—the law—makes me so, and the material prosperity of the South is becoming of the slim attendance further steps in regard to this matmore visible every day. A year's industry has been frittered away, and its paralyzing influence

The end of the war found the Government sad dled with a debt which would almost crush any other nation, and provision for its ultimate exlevel on which the people of the two ends of the country may meet in a spirit of forbearance and justice. It is a least the the country may meet in a spirit of forbearance and justice. It is a least the the country may meet in a spirit of forbearance and justice. It is a least the the country may meet in a spirit of forbearance and justice. It is a least the the country may meet in a spirit of forbearance and justice. It is a least the the country may meet in a spirit of forbearance and justice. It is a least the the country may meet in a spirit of forbearance and justice. It is a least the the country may meet in a spirit of forbearance and justice. It is a least the the country may meet in a spirit of forbearance and justice. It is a least the the country may meet in a spirit of forbearance and justice. It is a least the the country may meet in a spirit of forbearance and justice. It is a least the the country may meet in a spirit of forbearance and justice. It is a least the the country may meet in a spirit of forbearance and justice. It is a least the the country may meet in a spirit of forbearance and justice. It is a least the the country may meet in a spirit of forbearance and justice. It is a least the the country may meet in a spirit of forbearance and justice. It is a least the the country may meet in a spirit of forbearance and justice. It is a least the the country may meet in a spirit of forbearance and justice. It is a least the the country may meet in a spirit of forbearance and justice. It is a least the the country may meet in a spirit of forbearance and justice. It is a least the the country may meet in a spirit of forbearance and justice. It is a least the the country may meet in a spirit of forbearance and justice. It is a least the the country may meet in a spirit of forbearance and justice. It is a least the country may meet in a spirit of forbearance and justice. It is a least the country may meet in a spirit of forbearance and justice in the country may meet in a spirit of forbearance an being lost by the commercial and agricultural morning .- Ddily Journat, 29th. stagnation in the South, as a consequence of the Radical policy, what a mistake has been commitist that in politics, a blunder was worse than a us have ever been committed. The South may be ruined as the fruits of the Radical policy, but the prosperity of the North will be drawn into the vortex. So intimately connected are the commercial relations of the sections that in punishing the South, the North is punished also.

Had Southern industry been stimulated and Southern enterprise encouraged, the vast productive wealth of this section would have been rendered available to the Government and the peoeming. I claim no rights, not even the right to be ple; the South, ere this, would have again become heard by you, but I expect some things, nevertheless. As the great market for Northern labor and capital. But instead of this, political blindness has aimed and as a consequence has deprived the Government of vast revenues and the business men of the

The Northern markets are beginning to feel the effect of this political folly and wrong-doing, and the newspapers already complain of the gloom and dullness which prevail in commercial circles.-Large foreign purchases were made in anticipation of increased trade, but the Southern mer- ious that negro stealing and negro vagrancy should be to him to be snakes like the hissing and forkedchants, the best customers of the North, have been compelled to purchase lightly or refrain altogether. The New York Herald very forcibly and truly of the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, it would be bet- engage all his thoughts, he will not have a solitary, sounds the alarm as follows:

A crash is impending. Imported goods, ordered long ago, in anticpation of an immense Spring trade, are pouring in upon our merchants, but no goods are sold. What is the reason of this stoppage in business? It is the Radicalism of Congress. Our merchants counted upon a large influx of buyers from the South as soon as the war was over and the Union restored. The war is over; but Congress persists in keeping the South out of the Union. Consequently there is no Southern trade. The Western merchants arrive here, look about, see no business doing. wait awhile before purchasing, until things get settled .-There is now no sale for the goods produced by our manufactories. Presently the manufactories will have to stop work. Then we shall see thousands of people thrown ou of employment, starvation staring them in the face, their children crying for food. Riots will follow, and perhasp a revolution. Why is all this? Not because of the high price of gold, for gold is lower than at any time during the war. Not because of the tariff, for that has not been changed since the war. No; it is because a few dozen radicals in Congress have made up their minds to ruin the country, or carry the next Presidential election by negro votes, or by the exclusion of all votes from the South. It is because another rebellion, more wicked than the last, is tugging at the vitals of the nation. It is because a few men at Washington prefer their party to their country. Let the people mark them well and remember them in the future.

This is the effect of the Radical policy, and yet it seems to be the determination of that party to carry it on to the bitter end. Party success the object, neither the helplessness of our section nor the welfare of the country will be permitted to interfere with its accomplishment. The cost to the United States of the late war may yet be insignificant to the expense to be incurred, and the misery already suffered may be as nothing to that yet | tion of North Carolina, one of its most patriotic and effi-

Distributing its Benefits.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Southern Relief Fair, held at Baltimore, Md., on ministrations of the Gospel of Peace. Friday last, the 13th inst., in view of the appeals that have come from Georgia, \$8,000 was voted felt condolence in their bereavement, and earnestly refor the immediate relief of the people of that State. The next Savannah steamer from Baltimore will carry such articles as may be purchased or donated for the suffering people of that section. It is understood that \$2,000 in money and \$6,000 worth publication. of provisions will be forwarded to Gov. Jenkins, of Georgia, who has been telegraphed of the fact.

The Bank Act. We publish to-day the act in relation to the Banks of the State. In view of the pending meeting of the Stockholders of several of the Banks in this city, its provisions will be found of importance to those interested.

SUPERIOR COURT,-The time of the Court was taken up to-day, principally with the trial of several freedmen

The case of Medora Ann Cutlar, colored, charged with

sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes upon his bare back. Jim Holmes, colored, was also convicted of larceny, and desultory firing during the early hours of the day, but was sentenced to receive twenty lashes upon his bare

Two other freedmen were tried for larceny, but were acquitted, the jury rendering a verdict of "Not guilty." The last case tried was that of Edward Cottelwell, a hedman, who was charged with larceny. He was convicted and sentenced to receive "forty save one," upon

The grand-jury, during the day, presented nine different bills of indictments. No other important business transacted.

Daily Journal, 27th ist. Superior Court.—The Court transacted very little business yesterday, with the exception of the trial of five freedmen for larceny. They were all convicted, and sentenced to secure shelter; but, becoming impatient and anxions to see the range of fire more accurately, he stepped out

A few cases on the civil docket were brought up, but reason of their not being of sufficient importance.

Daily Journal, 28th. An Incident occurred at the Courthouse yesterday, which, in itself, is a beautiful picture of the devotion of which, in user, is a beautiful product of the body of the deceased reached Atlanta at two o clock children, and which manifested in an extraordinary degree the interest which children seldom fail to excite in the moon, and the remains proceeded on the afternoon train to Augusta; and from thence to Asheville, N. C., where his war. The issue between us was submitted to the arbitra- the interest which children seldom fail to excite in the ment of arms. We were successful, and I submit frankly minds of persons of maturer years. It appears that a to you whether that fact did not devolve upon us the duty young man, who is employed as teacher of a free school in the southern district of the city, had been tried for an

tition. I will take the liberty of sending you such of ray pamphlets as I have at hand. Should you believe that any of terview after awhile was granted. On the appearance of order to entreat His Honor to remit the punishment visited upon their teacher, that they were all poor children who actually needed the services of him in whose behalf they had come. The Judge was affected by this evidence of devotion, and told the children that he would consider the case and let them know the result of his con-

The consequence was that the punishment was remitted, the prisoner released (after being visited with a fine and made to pay the costs), and returned to the children who had exerted themselves so well in his behalf-

The lenient course which Judge Buxton pursued, but entitles him to double respect, and shows plainly that both

MEETING OF THE JUSTICES .- Agreeable to notice given by the Sheriff, the Justices of the Peace, for New Hanoter were postponed until the next regular session of the County Court, which will be held in this place in the month of June next .- Daily Journal, 28th.

Superior Court.—The Court was occupied throughout the day with the trial of Medora Ann Cutler, a negro woman, for the murder of Margaret J. Johnson, an infant. The jury, after being charged by the Judge, retired, and after an absence of about thirty minutes, brought in a sideration of all honest statesmen. And in view the charge of Murder, but guilty of Manslaughter." The his pulpit discourses to see under how thin a dis-

We learn that on Thursday night last, the wharf of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company, ted. It has been wisely said by a great diplomat- at Riverside, caught fire by some means, and was totally up to his old age, he has no personal controverdestroyed. How the fire originated, we were unable to crime, and certainly no greater one, it seems to learn, but we are informed that, although there was a ers, grand-fathers, grand-mothers. brothers, quantity of freight on the wharf at the time of the fire, none of it was destroyed, except one bale of Cotton. The rest of the freight was fortunately saved and placed beyond the reach of the flames.—D. Journal, 29th.

> [For the Journal.] ROCKY POINT, NEW HANOVER Co., N. C., April 23d, 1866.

EDITORS JOURNAL : Gentlemen:-The becoming interest you manifest in the great cause of agriculture, induces me to believe that you are pleased at the recent organization of an Agricultural Association in this community. It is simply a Farm-

ers' Club-meets once a month, and promises good. The last meeting was held a few days since at the residence of Mr. Hinton E. Carr, whose rich Rocky Point lands are well known. Officers were elected and other ar-blighting and blasting than his accursed sertion. Addresses were made by Rev. G. W. Hufham, Dr. Lane, Mr. Joel L. Hines, Mr. Hinton E. Carr, Dr. Satch- who fear him for his fiendish ferocity, but no SERS HARDWARE, Pocket and Table Cutlery. For well and others. Major C. L. Wickersham, of the Freed- human being not of his household ever loved sale by men's Bureau in Wilmington, was present by invitation, or respected him. He will yet have his reward. and requested to participate in the proceedings. He did Sowing in wrath, he will reap in agony. Fury so, and by his liberal views and disposition manifested to and hate may stifle in his heart the feeling of encourage and aid the farmers, made a favorable impres- remorse for a time, but Nemesis, with her horrid sion upon the Club. While just to the negro, he does not whip, will yet scourge him around the whole orb seem inclined to be unjust to the whites, and while anx- of being. All the hairs upon his head will seem stopped and the guilty ones punished, he manifests much | tongued locks of the Eumenides. When he shall concern for the success of the farmers. If more of the retire, as he soon must, from the noisy and tudisposition, as thus shown by the Major, actuated some | multuous strifes that have ever engaged and still ter for both blacks and whites, and confusion and bad feel- pleasant and serene memory of the past. On the ing would yield more to harmony and success. He was invited to spend more of his time in the country, to observe for himself the operations of farmers, and to observe the character and necessities of the negro, as he now exists on our plantations.

The Corresponding Secretary was directed to invite Hon. R. R. Bridges, and Mr. Henry Nutt, of Wilmington, to address the club at some subsequent meeting. These gentlemen are well known as scientific farmers, and it is

hoped they will accept. The labor question, it is evident, will occupy much of the attention of the club, as it should do. A discussion arose as to whether it was best, not only for the whites, but for the freedmen, that the latter should be paid for labor in wages, money for instance, or in a portion of the crop .-The opinion generally prevailed that it was alike the interest of both, of the hirer and the hired, that the latter should be paid so much money, and contract by the year. Our farmers are generally hard at work, and are bringing a genuine manhood to bear upon the untried, but pressing difficulties which surround them. They seek repose, quiet, peace, labor, prosperty, after the storms and tempests and shipwrecks of the late terrible war. They are loyal to the laws and government, and accept in good spirit the situation as it has resulted from the way in which the war terminated. AGRICOLA.

WARREN LODGE, No. 101, KENANSVILLE, N. C., April 25th, 1866.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in the wise dispensations of his providence, to remove from the Lodge below to the celebrated Lodge above, our beloved brother Rev. David B. Nicholson, a member of this Lodge, who died at his residence in the town of Magnolia, Duplin Co., the North American coast, but the Navy Depart-N. C., on the 15th inst. Therefore, Be it Resolved, That in the death of our brother, this

Lodge has lost one of its most distinguished and esteemed members; the church of which he was a member, one of its most eloquent and useful ministers, the State Convencient delegates, and the community at large, a most ex-cellent and devoted citizen; but his stricken brethren have the consoling reflection, that this eminent man of God died in the triumphs of the Faith, and has left the ex-ample of godly life behind him that will long live in the memory of thousands who have felt delight under his 2d Resolved, That the members of this Lodge tender to his grief-stricken widow and family their most heart

commend them to the care and protection of that Good Master in whose service the deceased took such ineffable 3rd Resolved, That the Secretary of this Lodge transmit a copy of these resolutions to the widow of the de-

ceased, and also to the editors of the Keystone, Watchman and Wilmington Journal, with a request for their 4th Resolved, That the members of this Lodge will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

WM. A. ALLEN,

JAS. W. BLOUNT,

J. D. STANFORD, D. MALLARD, Sec'y.

How Bishop Polk was Killed.

The following account of the death of this brave but misguided man is copied from the New Orleans correspondence of the N. Y. Times, the writer of which says, he received the statement from Bishop Polk's Inspector General:

It seems that Generals Joe. Johnston, Polk and H. laid over until Saturday, the 28th inst. This murder was suitable for the Washington Artillery. The horses committed several months since, and was perpetrated, by were made fast at the foot of the hill, and the were made fast at the foot of the hill, and the Henry immediately telegraphed the fact to Gen-NAVAL STORES, COTTON, LUMBER, COTTON YARNS. dministering laudanum.

John Murphy, colored, was convicted of larcey and was initials to an abattis, with several embrasures, rendering the place very much exposed. Our own guns were less than eight hundred yards in front. There had been little gan their reconnoissance. This was prolonged to a much greater extent than usual, and glided into a general and animated conversation, all of the officers being gathered into a knot and using their hands and glasses with a freedom bespeaking rank and interest. The gunners upon our side could not fail to see them plainly, and while they were being observed, deliberately returned the observation, with full time for calculation and adjustment. The party seemed to forget their exposed situation, although some of the cannoneers who had been at work upon the little tier of breastworks. pointed out to them the accuracy of our shots. Presently a spherical case shell was discharged from our battery, and exploded directly above the heads of Generals Johnston, Polk, Hardee and Jackson, all of whom fell to the ground to avoid the concussion or fragments. It was then proposed to divide, and the different officers separated to such courses as were at hand. Gen. Polk selected a very bare backs. They were tried separately, the number of lashes accorded each one varying according to the nature of their guilt. and passing through the heart, a portion of the chest and stomach, and out and on its murderous course, Leonidas very few disposed of. We make no report of these for the Polk fell lifeless and mangled to the ground. Joe Johnston was bending over him in an instant, with the rest of the party. They lifted him in their arms to an ambulance men meeting the corpse of a father. This was on the 14th.
The body of the deceased reached Atlanta at two o'clock

assault and battery, and be en sentenced to one month imprisonment in the County Jail.

After the trial had taken place about sixty children, girls and boys, scholars of this person, came to the Court girls and the Court girls and the Court girls and the Court girls and the C pressure of affairs will probably forever prevent its repe- girls and boys, scholars of this person, came to the Court children. It will cost upwards of \$200,000.

GEORGE D. PRENTISS ON BROWNLOW.

A TOMAHAWK DESIGN.

He showed himself a walking volcano, with snow pon his peak and all hell in his bosom. It is most extraordinary and most disgraceful that any portion of the people of Tennessee, knowing this man as they did, voted to make him Governor of that State. Their only excuse must be, that they were under military law, and so not really free agents in his election. No other State was ever afflicted, and disgraced and cursed with such an unmitigated and unmitigable, such an unredeemed and irredeemable blackguard as her Chief Magistrate. He is a parody, a caricature, a broad burlesque on all possible Governors. He is a monstrosity.

He is a thing as much out of nature as Barnum's brated wooly horse, or his giants and dwarfs, or his calf with two heads and eight legs four of the legs pointing toward the zenith. His blood is hellbroth, which Satan will one day sup with a long spoon. They say there is fire in him, but it is hell-fire, every particle of it. Though he is but a single swine, there are as many devils in him as there were in the whole herd that "ran violently down a steep place into the sea." His heart is nothing but a hissing knot of vipers, rattlesnakes, cobrio, and cotton-mouths. He never argued a question in his life, approaching no subject, but with fierce, bitter, coarse, low, and vulgar objurgations. His tongue should be bored through and through with his own steel pen, heated red hot.

gyman. He holds forth in pulpits. He preaches, prays and exhorts, draws down his face, drops the corners of his mouth, and undertakes to look sancof God without telling the Lord what an infernal scoundrel, damned thief, or cursed vagabond, this that, or the other neighbor is. From his youth sies without attacking the wives, fathers, mothsisters, children, uncle, aunts and nephews of his opponents. He has sought to strew his whole path of life with the dark wrecks of wantonly ruined reputations. He has never had an hour's happiness except in the unhappiness of others. He has ever said to evil "be thou my good!" He has always carefully jotted down all that he has ever heard unfavorable to gentlemen while professing to be their friends, so as to be ready for a day of alienation. He howls venom, talks venom, breathes venom, belches venom, coughs venom, sneezes venom, spits venom, drools venom, sweats venom, stinks venom, and distils venom from his nose. Not the fulginous exhaltations from the bottomless pit. not the fire and brimstone fumes from the sooty throat of the Devil were ever more

contrary, a store of bitter and desolate and torturing recollections will corrode and eat up his NAMELLED CLOTHS and LEATHERS, at very heart, until, cut off from all human sympathies, exiled from the pale of all the beautiful genialities of life, having no friends or companions around him to soothe him in his moral and physical solicitude, deserted by mankind, whose enemy he has been, and loathed by God, whose holy temple he has sacrilegiously desecrated by his horrid mockeries of religion, festering from head to foot with the polluted and poisonous puddle-water in his veins, standing as an outcast and paria on the lone desert of despair, shrinking from the past, agonized by the present, and not upon the door of his own soul the words, "Hope comes not here that comes to all," shut out by filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the murkiest clouds from every star that to others next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same lights the path to the tomb, and writhing under will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them. myriad curses and execrations piled like a mountain of living coals upon his head, he shall long at last to make his escape from earth-scarcely asking to what more dreadful destiny.

From Washington.

PROTECTION TO FISHERMEN. Washington, April 24.

Some of the newspapers have recently published what purports to be a correct list of the vessels to form a fleet for the protection of our fishermen on ment has furnished no such information, for reasons of public policy. There is no doubt, however, that ample means will be seasonably provided for such protection, as well as to prevent a breach of neutrality from any meditated Fenian FROM CALIFORNIA—DETENTION OF AN AMERICAN

STEAMER BY MEXICAN ROBBERS.

San Francisco, April 24. The steamer John L. Stephens, from Mazatlan. has arrived with \$45,000 in treasure. On the down trip the steamer was seized at Cape St. Lucas, by order of General Corona, and an effort was made to send her to Acapulco, but she was finally ordered to Sipoy. Captain Wakeman forwarded to the United States Consul his protest against the seizure of his vessel, or any intermeddling with her cargo, notwithstanding which a guard of Liberal soldiers was placed on board, who ransacked her in search of contraband articles. As a drunken crowd of Liberals were on shore, Captain Wakeman deemed it expedient to give \$500 cash and a bond for \$1,500 more, when the vessel was released, and proceeded on her voyage to San Francisco.

A FENIAN "INVASION" STOPPED.

St. Stephens, N. B., April 23. A small party of Fenians attempted to cross from Calais to St. Stephens this afternoon. Being stopped by the sentry at this end of the bridge, one of them drew a revolver and fired, when they the murder of Margaret J. Johnson, an infant, was called up to-day, and the bill of indictment read, but was finally laid over until Saturday, the 28th inst. This murder was of Bates' line to examine a position, thought to be caused the American side they were arrested by the guard turned and scattered back. When they reached COMMISSION MERCHANTS, eral Meade, and now awaits his orders.

> Eastport, Mf., April 23. The United States gunboat De Sota, Admiral Boggs, has arrived here. All quiet along the lines. All the western reporters left on the boat for their homes.

THE CHOLERA ON SHIPS AT NEW YORK. New York, April 24.—The report's on the quarantine commissioner's books show that from the 12th to the 20th of April, inclusive, forty-seven deaths from cholera occurred on board the Virginia; on the 21st, four, and on the 22d ten, making in all down to Sunday night, sixty-one deaths. On the 20th there were thirty-four cases in hospi-

tal; on the 21st, sixty-seven, and on the 22d, seventy-three. The report to-day from quarantine is, that seven new cases of cholera have been received on the hospital ship. Five died last night. Eighty cases remained in the hospital.

[Special Dispatch to the Evening Post.] THE LAST RADICAL RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME. Washington, April 24.—The Reconstruction Committee will hold a meeting to-morrow, and

important action is expected. A majority of the committee have already agreed and his corps was carried to his quarters, where his be-wildered military family received it with the mourning of Robert Dale Owen, providing for universal suffrage Robert Dale Owen, providing for univeral suffrage

MARRIED.

ALEXANDER SPRUNT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Wilmington, N. C.

S. T .-- 1860 -- X.

DERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS TROUBLED with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, topid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the cele-

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical anthorities and warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours. They strengthen the system and enliven the mind. They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fever. They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headacne. They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are compos-This man, as we have said, calls himself a cler- ed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that tinction should be the subject of the careful con- verdict to the effect that the prisoner was "Not guilty of timonious. And yet he seems always trying in it has an unmutilated metal cap over the top of each bottle, and green label for exportation, around each neck. See descriptive circular around each bottle. P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York.

> Patent Water Drawers, Pumps, &c. OR SALE BY MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.

12-1y

April 12 Corn and Cob Brushers.

GREAT GRAIN SAVER. For sale by

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.

Cheap Insurance. TVANS & WATSON'S FIRE PROOF SAFES, CALL and see samples, at MITCHELL. ALLEN & CO'S.

Blacksmiths' Tools.

MOOPERS' TOOLS,

SADDLERS' TOOLS For sale by MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO. April 12

Builders' Hardware.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO. Nails. A LL SIZES. For sale by

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO. Saddlery and Harness. FOR SALE LOW, at

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO'S. Buggy Material,

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO'S. North Carolina, Brunswick County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March George K. Andrews & wife Sarah. Dan'l Simmons and wife Sarah.

Petition for partition of Lands. Crawford W. Bozeman and wife Elizabeth, Rebecca Gore. T APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court, that Crawford W. Bozeman and Elizabeth, his wife, defendants in this cause, are not residents of this daring to gaze into the future, beholding in fancy State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court. that advertisement be made for six weeks, successively, in the Wilmington Journal, notifying said defendants of the

SWIFT GALLOWAY, Clerk.

Executors' Notice. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING, AT MARCH TERM. 1866, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Session of the county of New Hanover, qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of Frederick W. Knohl, all persons in-debted to the estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and all persons having claims against the estate will present them to the Executors within the tip prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded bar of their recovery. H. B. EILERS, P. HEINSBERGER, Execute as.

150-2w- 8-4t North Carolina Agricultural House

HARDWARE STORE.

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To Mill Owners.

TATE HAVE IN STORE RUBBER AND LEATHER Hemp and Rubber Packing. Circular and Upright Saws. Butcher's and other Files, &c., &c. MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.

To Farmers.

OUR STOCK OF PLOWS, HOES, SPADES, SHOV ELS, Forks, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Cotton Planters, Collars, Hames, Leading Lines, and all Farming Implements, is large and varied. Call and examine. MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.

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Constantly on hand, in Wilmington, and for sale at wholesale, a large assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES. Sole Agents in North Carolina for the Sale of WHTTEMORE'S COTTON CARDS.

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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. OFFICE NO. 24 NORTH WATER STREET, (Wharves and Warehouses foot of Walnut St., WILMINGTON, N. C.

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DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, Liquors, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Tinware, Crockery, Wood and Willow Ware, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Dry Goods, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Window Glass, dc., &c. Receiving fresh supplies by every Steamer, which will be sold at the lowest market price, for cash. Orders from the country promptly filled, when accompanied by the money.

March 1

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